FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 18th, the Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, the entire Stock of

GOODS

Of a Mercantile House declining business preparatory to a removal. The Stock is desirable and worthy the attention of Town and Country Merchants. It consists in part of—

15 TONS IRON,
15,000 lbs. Sugar, in bbls. and hhds,
2000 bushels of Salt,
1000 do do Corn,
500 do do Oats,
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
50 barrels Flour,
20 hhds. New Crop Molasses,
Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, Castings, Trace Chains, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Copperas, Powder, &c.

Terms liberal and at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auc'rs.*
March 9, 1835 27 1s

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.
March 9, 1835. 27tf

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.
March 10.

Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Cumberland County, in the State of North Carolina, March Term, 1835, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John McAllister, dec'd, requests those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement; also, those having claims against the Estate in any manner, are required to present them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

DUSHEE SHAW, *Ex'r.*
March 4, 1835. 27-3t.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the last day of March last, his Negro Woman PATSEY. She was bought of John Lane, a Negro Speculator, who brought her from *Virginia*, and is about 40 or 45 years old. She is *thin* in the face, thin lips, and speaks slow when addressed. She had two scars on the right cheek, made by the whip. She walks strait and upright The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to the Subscriber, in Augusta, Geo., free of expense, or twenty-five if confined in any jail so that I get her, or twenty five if delivered to me with all reasonable expenses. It is expected, she has endeavored to get back to Virginia, if she was not stolen. HENRY BYRD.
February 25, 1835. 27-3w.

REMOVAL.

New Establishment

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, intend carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches. Having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Smith & Johnson, Tailors, Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Town Hall, they hope, by their knowledge of business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. H. GREENE,
SIDNEY HILLS
Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1835. 25 5w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip. They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.
New York, February 2, 1835. 25 9.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,
100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.

WILLKINGS & CO.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND DANBURY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

In Rockingham County, lying on Dan River, four miles from Madison, and 9 miles from Leaksville. The Tract contains upwards of 3,000 acres, 600 or 700 of which is cleared, and well adapted to the production of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Tobacco;—250 or 300 acres are in low grounds of the best quality, with 15 or 20 acres well set in red Clover The balance of the Tract is in well timbered Woods. The improvements are well suited to the cultivation of such a farm, and are of the most substantial kind. They consist of a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL HILL, IN SIGHT OF THE RIVER, WITH A FINE AND NEWLY PALED GARDEN AND YARD, CAREFULLY SELECTED PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARDS, AND THE BEST WATER IN THE STATE.—ALL THE OUT-HOUSES NECESSARY FOR A LARGE FAMILY; A LARGE AND NEW GRANARY AND STABLE; GOOD TOCACCO BARNS AND COMFORTABLE NEGRO HOUSES. ALSO A **DISTILLERY,** AND A **SAW** AND **GRIST MILL,** WITH TWO PAIR OF STONES, ON A SEAT VERY FAVORABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AT LITTLE EXPENSE.

The main road from Danville, by Rockingham Court House to Ward's Gap, Joining the Southern road to the Virginia Springs at this place, makes it an eligible stand for a Tavern and Country Store. A Post Office is also established at this place.

Such persons as are disposed to vest capital in a truly Valuable Estate, can do so on very advantageous terms, as the Subscriber is anxious to sell The Land is well watered, and can be conveniently divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the balance in one, two, and three years. For further information, apply to the Subscriber, at Mount Pleasant, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
February 1, 1835. 26 4w.

SMITH & JOHNSON, TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr J McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.
February 24, 1835. 25tf.

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS,* and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office.
February 24 25-tf.

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from Georgetown, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.

They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*

Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire* No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY.
Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22eow6t

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others. If not sold before the first day of March Court, I will offer all for Rent, at the Court House in Fayetteville, with two sets Smith's Tools, Ploughs, Harrow, Carpenter's Tools, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835. 24 6m

Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No 143, Pearl street, to No. 51, Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from Southern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.
New York. Feb., 1835. 24-6t.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.
Terms at sale.

GALES'S
ALMANACK,
For 1835,
for sale by E. J. HALE.

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

FOR RENT,

THE choice of two very convenient dwelling HOUSES, with all necessary out buildings, and a garden spot attached to each.
Apply to E. B. DRAKE.
February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 24-9w.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.
February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

AN ACT

Concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the free men of the State are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in this State, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January, 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina, relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed, shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace; or, if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors, in the place of him or them who failed to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2d of April next, when, and where all persons qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for, or against, a State Convention; those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places, and under the same rules, as prescribed for holding other State elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on Convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the several county courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections, that they usually allow for holding other State elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections, shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is; and it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said convention; and all free white men, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident in the State one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of the election, shall be eligible to a seat in said convention: *provided,* he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That each county in this State shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said Convention, and no more.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy. And the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the 2nd Thursday in June next: and provided that a quorum does not attend on that day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present and a majority of delegates shall constitute a quorum to do business.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I. A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly, or indirectly, evade, or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1834, entitled "an act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people, so help me God

11. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

12 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the State, and to cause it to be published until the meeting of the convention, in the newspapers of the State.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes for "Convention," and the latter by the votes "No Convention" or "Against Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: 1. That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected and assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the Constitution of this State, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than 34 nor more than 50, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof: *Provided,* that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And where there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district. 2 That the said Convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said Constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than 90 nor more than 120, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part, and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population; viz: according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons, and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualification respectively in the Senatorial district, as is now required in the county: *provided,* that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this State from voting for members in the House of Commons who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of this State. 4. That said Convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, to wit: so as 1st. to abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons; 2. to disqualify members of the Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this State, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this State or of the United States, or any other government whatsoever; 3. to provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State; 4. to provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised; 5. to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election officers whose appointment is conferred on that body; 6. to amend the 32d article of the Constitution of this State; 7. to provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly; 8. to provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of Assembly and officers of State, and the triennial election of Secretary of State, and provide for their election every two years; 9. to provide for the election of Governor of the State by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said Convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made, and shall submit such amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State; but they shall not alter any other article of the Constitution or Bill of Rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act, shall be found for "Convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention, the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Convention, after having adopted amendments to the Constitution, in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the Constitution as altered and amended.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act passed at the present session, entitled an act "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," that the said Convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, so as, 1. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered for ever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5 To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other except to the Supreme Court Bench.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That should the people decide in favour of a Convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the above additional amendments to the said Constitution or any of them.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM FULTON, to be Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of John Pope, whose commission is about to expire.

LEWIS RANDOLPH, to be Secretary of said Territory, in the place of said Fulton.

NICHOLAS SNYDER, to be Marshal for the District of Maryland, in the place of Thomas Finley, whose commission has expired.

JOHN H. HOLLAND, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the place of John Nicholson, whose commission has expired.

DAVID J. BAKER, to be Attorney for the District of Illinois, reappointed.

Hinting.—The letter of the Rev. O. B. BROWN, resigning his situation in the Post Office, reminds me of an occurrence that took place a few years ago. A boy who had been serving an apprenticeship for some time in a neighboring town, returned, very unexpectedly, to his father's house, as the family were about sitting down to supper. 'John,' said the old gentleman, 'I thought you was very well suited with your place, and I wish to know the reason why you have left it so suddenly?' 'Why, father,' said the boy, 'I liked the place pretty well considering, but I wasn't going to stay there and have Mr. ——— hinting at me so every day.'—'Hinting at you,' said his father, 'what did he say to you?' 'He said—he said, why father he kept hinting at me.' 'John,' said his father, looking him sternly in the face, 'tell me instantly what he said to you.' 'Why, he said,' replied the boy, 'that I had told lies about his family, and stolen money out of his desk, and if I didn't get out of his house he would kick me out, and so I have concluded not to stay with him any longer.'—*Salem Gazette.*

Hugh Lawson White.—Judge White being now fairly in the field for the Presidency, every movement of his is viewed with solicitude. It will gratify those who espouse his cause, as well as those who are willing to adopt him as a *dernier* resort in preference to Mr. *Van Buren,* to learn, that he has come out nobly on the Executive Patronage bill, and completely identified himself, in this crisis, with the cause of American Liberty, in its conflict with Executive power. In his remarks, the Judge said emphatically, that no honest President ought to wish the power now wielded by the Executive; that it had increased enormously within the last few years, and that it was the duty of every Patriot to diminish it. He vouched for the purity of the President's motives when he came into power, but said he had been misled by those around him!—*Raleigh Register.*

Judge White.—Public meetings have recently been held in the counties of Henry, Madison, Carter, Knox and Rhea, Tennessee, at which resolutions were adopted favorable to the election of the Hon. Hugh L. White to the Presidency. Similar meetings have been called in various other parts of the State.

Blanks
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

LAST OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the 23d Congress.

An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named.

An act for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and the owners of the schooner Halcyon.

An act for the relief of Charles Gordon, and the crew of the schooner Two Sons.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Zantzinger, purser in the Navy of the United States.

An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher.

An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix.

An act for the relief of Tuffs & Clark.

An act for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey.

An act for the relief of Robert Haile.

An act for the relief of Evan Edwards.

An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord, and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Mary and Sally, of York, in the State of Maine.

An act for the relief of Francis Lassell and others, Michigan volunteers.

An act for the relief of Samuel Butler.

An act for the relief of Job Barton.

An act for the relief of David Kincaid.

An act for the relief of Stevens Smith, and the heirs of Patrick McRown and crew of the fishing schooner Rising States, of Bath Bay, in the State of Maine.

An act for the relief of Mathew C. Perry, a Master Commandant in the Navy of the U. States.

An act for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, of the United States Navy.

An act for the relief of Riddle, Beetle, and Headington.

An act for the relief of John J. Avery.

An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin.

An act for the relief of Theodore Owens.

An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons.

An act for the relief of Shubael Conant.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith.

An act for the relief of Thomas Ball.

An act for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Wm. Haskell and others.

An act for the relief of John Collins, a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tifft.

An act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.

An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier.

An act for the relief of Peter Triplett.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed on the schooner Brandywine.

An act granting a pension to Wm. Wilgos.

An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum, of the State of New York.

An act for the relief of the children of Dominick Lynch.

An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead.

An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie.

An act for the relief of James Young.

An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.

An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington.

An act for the relief of John Ashton.

An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

An act granting a pension to Samuel Shelmerdine.

An act for the relief of Joseph Gilbert.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullowney.

An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.

An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

An act for the relief of Daniel Page.

An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war.

An act for the relief of Thomas Buford.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act for the relief of John Moore.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts in relation thereto."

An act for the relief of George C. Seaton.

An act granting a pension to John Bryant.

An act granting a pension to Lernard Swallow.

An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer.

An act to change the place of holding the District Court of the United States of the District of Mississippi.

An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington.

An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian Chief, on the pension roll.

An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act for the relief of William O'Neale and Robert Morrison.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

An act authorizing the construction of a Dry Dock for the Naval service.

An act making appropriations for building light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the City Council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine.

An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.

An act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and for other purposes.

An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

An act to authorize the removal of the Land Of-

fice at Wapaughkoneta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

An act to prescribe the punishment of Consuls, Commercial Agents, and others, in certain cases.

An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.

An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

An act granting to the borough of Michilimackinac certain grounds for public purposes.

An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

An act for the relief of Col. J. Eugene Leitensdorfer.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Moses Shepherd, deceased.

An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Ingian Agent.

An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne.

An act making an appropriation for the completion of the Military Barracks at New Orleans.

An act to provide for the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Delaware.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands from Tallahassee to St. Marks, in Florida.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands.

An act to continue the officer of Commissioner of Pensions.

An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the Treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded Oct 14, 1832.

An act further to suspend the operation of certain provisos of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved July 14, 1832.

An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France.

An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb.

An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright.

An act granting a pension to Solomon Case.

An act to change the times of holding the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, into and within the District of Columbia."

An act to provide for paying certain pensioners at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee.

An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman, for a further period of seven years.

Joint Resolution, giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company.

Resolution for the (sale) of a Lion and two Horses, received as a present by the Consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco.

Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson in 1815.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1835.

After going through many items of the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation Bill—

The next item was on granting 650,000 acres of land to satisfy the Virginia Military Bounty Land Warrants: This was concurred in—Ayes 87, Noes 56.

The next item disagreed to was a section of the bill in relation to Lands in Missouri, confirming the titles of claimants conditionally.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON offered an amendment to this item the nature of which could not be caught by the Reporters, owing to the confusion of the House.

Mr JOHNSON, of Tennessee, opposed the amendment, on the ground, that the claims embraced in the report of the Commissioners ought not to be confirmed. It would be giving away seven hundred thousand acres of land, and open a door for the same disposition of some two millions of acres more. The House knew nothing about the nature of the claims; the reports had not been printed; they had not taken the usual course, through the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him examined, and his opinion as to their validity reported to Congress.—The grossest frauds had been practised in granting the lands; the Governors who made the grants had violated their oaths. All these facts he (Mr. J.) could establish, if the time of the House would permit him to do so.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Missouri, expressed his astonishment at the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee, which he (Mr. A.) pronounced erroneous from beginning to end. It had not been usual, as stated by the gentleman from Tennessee, for the Secretary of the Treasury to examine reports of Commissioners in such cases, and accompany the same with his opinion, as to the validity of the claims, to Congress. Mr. A. called upon gentlemen to point out a single instance where a report of the kind had been accompanied by any such remarks. The Secretary of the Treasury had been merely the channel of communication, without a word further than that he had received and transmitted the document. The assertion that the claims embraced in the report have been rejected by three or four different Boards of Commissioners is equally untrue. Not one of them have been rejected by more than one Board of Commissioners, and then that rejection was in a great degree the result of a want of knowledge on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury (who gave instructions to the first Board of Commissioners appointed to examine and adjust those claims,) as to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government applicable to them.

The statement of the member from Tennessee is equally erroneous as respects the printing of the report. It will be remembered that, at the suggestion of that gentleman, after the failure of the bill of the last session, confirmatory of the Commissioners' report, the report was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instruction to examine the claims, and report his opinion thereon to this House, at the commencement of the present session. At the same time the printing of the report was ordered. Mr. A. received a printed copy in August, and he supposed a copy had been forwarded to every member of Congress. Mr. A. had taken up the report, and carefully examined every claim embraced in it, referring, as he proceeded, to the laws of the U. States, the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States applicable to private land claims im Upper Louisiana, (now Missouri,) and he did not hesitate to give it as his decided opinion, that every claim contained in the report ought to be confirmed. Perhaps some few cases, under the strict letter of the law, might be excluded; but in equity they would no doubt be considered valid. Any further delay in confirming the whole report, would be adding injury to the already injured claimants, who had been transferred from their former Government to that of the United States, without their consent, or without their previous knowledge of the transfer, with a solemn pledge on the part of the Unitd States, to protect them as citizens in their persons and property. This pledge had not, as yet, been redeemed. The rights of those citizens are yet withheld, and shamefully withheld.

Mr. A. said he had lived long among the original inhabitants of upper Louisiana. He knew them well, and he believed no man knew a more honorable, upright, and better disposed people. He had, too, the honor of a personal acquaintance with the ex-Governor Lossous, who the gentleman from Tennessee has thought proper to charge with malfeasance in office. Mr. A. could inform the gentleman from Tennessee that Gov. Lossous' character never had been impeached and is unimpeachable. As a man of honor, as a virtuous and amiable officer, he occupied high ground in upper Louisiana, and is still remembered with affection.

Mr. A. repeated that the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee was erroneous in all its parts, and intended to prejudice the rights of a meritorious class of claimants.—He hoped the course would not be sustained by the House.

Mr. POLK moved the Previous Question, which prevailed, and cut off the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. MANN, (of New York,) were in favor of postponing the further consideration of the Report of the Commissioners until the next session. They had not investigated the claims embraced in it; and Mr. PLUMMER ardently advocated the amendment; Mr. HAMER also speaking on the same side.

The question was then put on concurring with the Senate in their disagreement to the amendment, and it was carried: so the amendment relating to the confirming Land Claims in Missouri, was not agreed to.

The next item was on changes made by the Senate in the payment of certain officers of the Customs.

Mr. VANCE demanded tellers, and the question being so taken, resulted as follows: Ayes 81, Noes 49.

The General Appropriation Bill having been now gone through:

The House took up the Indian Annuities Bill. All the amendments were concurred in—save that for carrying into effect the provisions of the Treaty at Chicago, $1,032,000.

Mr. LOVE resumed his opposition to this item on the same ground he had taken in the Committee: when, after a short but animated debate, in which Messrs. POLK, VINTON, LOVE, H. EVERETT, and GILMER took part,

Mr. STEWART moved the Previous Question, which was seconded, put, and carried: when the amendment was concurred in—Ayes 93.

The House then took up the Fortification Bill, and the question being on concurring with an amendment made in Committee, proposing the appropriation of *Three Millions of Dollars* to be expended in whole or in part under the direction of the President of the United States, in increasing the Military and Naval service, including ordnance, fortifications, and increase of the Navy, if, in his opinion, the state of the country shall require it.

Mr. HIESTER demanded the Yeas and Nays: which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows—Yeas 107, Nays 75.

The House next took up the Senate's amendments to the Light House bill. The amendments were concurred in without debate.

Mr. WHITTLESEY moved a resolution approving the conduct of the Chair, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. POLK moved that the House consider the Senate bills to establish Branch Mints and to repair the Cumberland road.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON asked leave to make a report from the Select Committee; but

Mr. POLK refused to yield the floor.

Mr. CLAY moved to include the bill extending the Circuit Court System.

Various other bills were moved, and a struggle commenced as to the course of business. It ended in the House going into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had disagreed to the amendment of the House to the Fortification bill, appropriating three millions of dollars to be expended during the recess of Congress to fortifications and the navy.

Mr. GHOLSON rose to express the anxious, earnest hope, that the House would recede from its amendment, from an amendment so unnecessary, novel, and extraordinary. Unnecessary, because he was persuaded that there was not a man, woman, or child in the country who believed that France would, during the recess of Congress, declare or wage war against us. Novel, because, in the whole range of our history, this is the very first instance in which a proposition has been made to confer on the Executive, either in time of peace or war, the broad, indefinite, and undefined power of increasing our army and navy, and strengthening our fortifications, when and in what manner *he* may think proper. Extraordinary, because, to say the least of it, it invaded the spirit of our institutions if not the very provisions of our Constitution. Congress, and Congress alone, have the power to declare war, raise armies and equip fleets; and we might with the same propriety confide the whole revenues of the Government to the Executive, to be distributed among the various departments of the Government, and applied in such manner and at such times as to him may seem fit, as to confer on him the power embraced in the amendment now under consideration. He moved that the House recede from its amendment.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said he hoped the House would not recede. If the Senate had chosen to take the responsibility of defeating the appropriation, it might remain with them. He would take no part of it.

Mr. GORDON hoped, he said, that the House would recede. The President had not recommended the measure. It was an unprecedented proposition to put three millions into the hands of the Executive without any specification of object, and without any application from the Executive to Congress. It was a proposition to give up the legislative power of the House to Executive discretion; to put the purse and sword in the same hands. Yesterday the House had voted unanimously that there was no occasion to make war, and now, just before the moment of the adjournment, the extraordinary proposition is made to remove all the guards from the Treasury, and to give up that, and all legislative power to the President, in order to carry on a war.

After some strong remarks from Mr. BYNUM, the previous question was demanded and carried, and the question taken on Mr. Gholson's motion to recede from the appropriation of three millions; yeas 89, nays 110. So the House refused to recede.

Some time afterwards—

The bill from the Senate to establish branches of the Mint of the United States, was read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, John Adams, John J. Allen, William Allen, Ashley, Barnitz, Barringer, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Bull, Bunch, Cage, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Clay, Connor, Corwin, Cramer, Crockett, Darlington, Day, Deberry, Dunlap, Forester, Foster, William K. Fuller, Fulton, Gamble, Garland, Gholson, Gillet, Gilmer, Graham, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Hard, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Henderson, Hiester, Howell, Huntington, R. M. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kilgore, Kinnard, Lane, Lewis, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, May, McKay, McKim, McKinley, H. Mitchell, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Peyton, Pickens, Pierson, Pinckney, Polk, Rencher, Reynolds, Schenck, Schley, Wm. B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, Shinn, Spangler, Speight, Standifer, Stewart, Stoddert, William P. Taylor, Francis Thomas, P. Thomas, Turner, Vanderpoel, Van Houten, Waggener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, White, Elisha Whittlesey, Williams, Wilson, Wise—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Heman Allen, Barber, Beatty, Briggs, Chambers, W. Clark, Coulter, Crane, Davenport, Dickson, Evans, E. Everett, H Everett, Ferris, Fillmore, P. C. Fuller, Galbraith, Gordon, Grennell, Griffin, J. Hall, H. Hall, Hardin, Jos. M. Harper, James Harper, Hazeltine, Hubbard, Wm. Jackson, Jarvis, W. C. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, King, Lansing, Letcher, Lincoln, Love, J. K. Mann, Manning, Marshall, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntire, McKennan, McLene, Mercer, Milligan, Miner, Robert Mitchell, Osgood, F. Pierce, Plummer, Ramsay, Slade, Smith, Trumbull, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Fred. Whittlesey, Young—61.

A message to the following effect was received from the Senate:

The Senate *adhere* to their disagreement to the amendment of the House to the bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications, appropriating three millions of dollars, &c

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the House *adhere* to the amendment.

Mr. MERCER moved that the House *recede* from the amendment, which motion, he said, was first in order.

Mr. POLK said the motion to *adhere* had priority to the other.

The CHAIR decided that the question must be first taken on the motion to recede.

Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD said, if the House adhered, there could be no further intercourse with the Senate on the subject. If it was in order, he would move that the House insist, and ask a conference with the Senate.

Mr. LYTLE objected entirely, he said, to any conciliatory proposition. The House had gone as far as prudence and patriotism would justify them in going to conciliate the Senate. The only question was, where the responsibility of the loss of the bill should lodge. Let it be with that body which is determined to act not only against the spirit of the Executive recommendation, but against this House as the representatives of the people. This body which was intimately connected with the people, and might be supposed to represent their sentiments, had unanimously agreed to a declaration which would honor and distinguish this House in all time. We have, said Mr. L. gone farther, and put the seal on our professions by making an appropriation of three millions. Let the other body now take the responsibility of defeating it; that body which was already groaning under the weight of a responsibility which it cannot much longer sustain.

[Order! order! was vociferated from every part of the House.]

Mr. LYTLE. What are the exceptionable words?

Mr. MERCER. I will repeat them. The gentleman says, the Senate of the U. States is groan under the weight, &c.

Mr. LYTLE. I said no such thing. I said the *other body*.

Mr. MERCER appealed to the Chair to decide whether the words were in order.

The CHAIR decided that the gentleman was not in order in alluding to the proceedings of the "other body."

Mr. LYTLE. I have heard the allusion made here a thousand times, without interruption from the Chair or the House.

The CHAIR. The gentleman can make use of no language which is likely to lead to an interruption of harmony between the two Houses.

Mr. LYTLE proceeded. He had not, he said departed from the courtesy due to the other body. All he had to say was, that he wished the responsibility to abide in the proper place. The House had sustained the sense and spirit of the message of the President, the wisdom and policy of which had been verified by events. But, Sir, another body has placed itself in opposition to the views of the Executive, and is now heaping upon itself a responsibility which I unequivocally declare it cannot sustain.

[Cries or order! order!]

This House will have its full share of the glory attending the successful termination of the controversy with France, and the gentleman from Massachusetts will have a full share in it. The people of the country will sanction the action of this House and award to it the glory of the action. I say, then said Mr. Lytle, I will not depart, as a member of this body, from the elevated stand we have taken. I hold the appropriation to be the consummation of the proceedings of the last three days. It will leave no room for cavil or doubt: and, sir, the country will sustain us, while it puts the seal of its condemnation on those who resist us. If, then, the House retreats now, it will deserve to be considered as the most pusillanimous body in the world.

Mr. HAWES moved the Previous Question.

Mr. HUBBARD said, if the House *adhered*, the bill would be lost. He moved that the House appoint a Committee of Conference.

Mr. LEWIS said, it was not the amount of the appropriation, but the principle, which was objected to by the Senate. A Committee of Conference might, therefore adjust the disagreement. The manner of the appropriation was too loose. It was not specific. It put every thing into the hands of the Executive. He asked, what would be the effect of the Previous Question?

The CHAIR replied, only to preclude debate.

The motion for the Previous Question was withdrawn. The motion to ask a conference was agreed to; and Messrs. Cambreleng and Lewis were appointed the Committee of Conference, on the part of the House.

Mr. HARDIN asked if the House was not virtually dissolved, by the expiration of the term for which this Congress was elected.

The CHAIR said it was not a question of order, and the Chair could not decide it.

The Cumberland Road Bill was taken up and read the third time.

Mr. McKAY moved that a message be sent to the other House, informing them that this House, having completed its business, is ready to adjourn.

The Chair said the motion was not in order, the question being on the passage of the bill.

The Clerk proceeded to take the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to continue and repair the Cumberland Road, and

Mr. GILMER, when his name was called, rose and said, he considered that he had no right to vote; the term for which he was elected having expired at 12 o'clock this night; and he, therefore, declined voting.

The question was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, C. Allan, W. Allen, Anthony, Ashley, Barber, Barnitz, Beardsley, Beaty, Boon, Briggs, Bull, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, S. Clark, Wm. Clark, Corwin, Coulter, Cramer, Crane, Darlington, Day, Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Ewing, Wm. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Garland, Grennell, H. Hall, Hannegan, Hard, James Harper, Harrison, Henderson, Hiester, Howell, Huntington, Wm. Jackson, Wm. C. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, H. Johnson, Benj. Jones, Kilgore, King, Kinnard, Lane, Letcher, Lincoln, Love, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Marshall, May, McCarty, McKennan, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, R. Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Parker, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Reynolds, Slade, Spangler, Stewart, Sutherland, P. Thomas, P. Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Tweedy, Vance, Vanderpoel, Van Houten, Vinton, Ward, Watmough, Webster, F Whittlesey, E. Whittlesey, Wilson, Young—96.

NAYS—Messrs. John Adams, H. Allen, Archer, Barringer, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Blair, Cambreleng, Chambers, Chinn, Clay, Davenport, Deberry, Dickson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Felder, Fillmore, Forester, P. C. Fuller, Fulton, Gamble, Gholson, Gillet, Gordon, Graham, Griffin, Halsey, Hardin, J. M. Harper, Hawkins, Hawes, Hazeltine, Hubbard, Inge, Jarvis, N. Johnson, S. Jones, Kavanagh, L. Lea, T. Lee, Manning, Mardis, J. Y. Mason, M. Mason, McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McVean, Moore, Murphy, Osgood, Parks, Peyton, Pickens, F. Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Ramsay, Rencher, Robertson, Schley, Aug. H. Shepperd, Shinn, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Wm. Taylor, Wm. P. Taylor, White, Wilde, Williams, Wise—81.

Mr. MANN rose and said, it was past 12 o'clock, and the functions of this House had ceased.

Several members addressed the Chair.

Mr. JARVIS made a point of order. He asked whether the functions of the House had not ceased, according to the Constitution and usage.

The CHAIR said, the question could only be decided by moving an adjournment. The House must decide the question for itself.

Mr JARVIS. It is not a question of order whether the House is in existence or not?

The CHAIR said, the gentleman was not in order.

Mr. JARVIS offered a resolution declaring that the functions of the House had ceased.

Mr. CLAY said, the bill to extend the Judiciary System was the business next in order.

Mr. POLK I submit whether this House can transact business after 12 o'clock. The gentleman from Maine has sent to the Chair a resolution declaring that the functions of the House have ceased, and I ask for its consideration.

The CHAIR. If the House is in existence it must proceed by Parliamentary rules, and the gentleman knows the rules of the House must be suspended in order to offer the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, moved an adjournment.

Twenty members addressed the Chair at the same time; the Chair in vain attempting to preserve order.

Mr. WARDWELL said, the House could not adjourn until they advised the Senate and the President that it was ready to adjourn.

Mr. J. Q ADAMS said, it was not the fact that the functions of this House ceased at 12 o'clock, according to the Constitution. The Constitution said not a word on the subject.

The confusion in the House increasing,

The CHAIR called upon members to assist him in preserving order and decorum.

Mr. EVANS concurred with the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and added, that it would be disrespectful to the Senate and the President to adjourn, without the usual notice to them.

Mr. JONES of Georgia, withdrew the motion to adjourn. Several motions for sending the usual notice to the Senate were made and withdrawn.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS said, if the assertion that the House was not in existence was true, a motion could not be made.

Mr. J. Y. MASON said, as the House was about to separate, he hoped they would render an act of simple justice to one of its members by passing the resolution to pay the Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER his compensation for the last session. He moved a suspension of the rule in order to take up the resolution. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution proposing to direct payment to Mr. LETCHER for attendance at the last session, was read.

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved to strike out the preamble; which was agreed to.

The question being on the motion of Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, to amend the resolution by embracing the name of THOMAS P. MOORE.

Mr. WILDE moved the previous question; which was seconded—69 to 65.

The main question was ordered, (on agreeing to pay Mr. LETCHER) and was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared yeas 113, nays 3, (several members refusing to vote, though present, on the ground that it was past 12 o'clock.) No quorum voting, the resolution was lost.

M. JARVIS now moved an adjournment, on which question Mr. WILDE asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names, and Mr. BEARDSLEY and others not answering,

Mr. GARLAND rose to a point of order. He asked whether gentlemen were not obliged to vote one way or another, being present.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said, he could state, for himself, that, making all reasonable allowance for variation in time, it was now considerably after one o'clock. The constitutional term of the existence of this Congress having expired, he could not vote.

Mr. PIERCE said, the gentlemen who thought they had no right to vote had better withdraw.—They had no right to be in the Hall, if they had no right to vote.

The yeas and nays having been taken, there appeared yeas 15, nays 102.

So, the House refused to adjourn.

The CHAIR presented the following communications:

A Report from the Director of the Mint.

A Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

A Report from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the sums expended during the last year, in the manufacture of arms; and

A Report from the Secretary of War, relative to transfer and disbursement of Indian annuities.

The CHAIR, who presented a communication from *the Postmaster General* [*Mr. Barry*] which, he said, he had not had time to read, and the contents of which he was therefore not able to state to the House.

Mr. CONNOR moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. EVANS said, he had run his eye over the paper, and discovered that it was in the nature of an Appeal to the Public against the Report of a Committee of this House. The first sentence of the paper styled the Report of that Committee "an *aspersion*." The paper asked nothing of this House, and, on its face, professed to be an Appeal to the Public; and he [Mr EVANS] thought this House was not the proper channel of communication between the Postmaster General and the Public.

Mr. CONNOR said he had not read the Document, but he had understood from one of his colleagues on the Committee, [the gentleman from New York] that it was respectful in its tone and tenor. As it regarded himself, as a member of the Committee, animadverted upon by the Postmaster General, he would say, that he was perfectly willing to afford him an opportunity to correct any error into which the Committee in their report might have fallen.

Mr. MILLER said, if there was time, he would be glad to have the document read, in order that the House might be assured in regard to its character. But he recollected distinctly that this House ordered both the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the Post Office investigation to be printed, without the reading of either. The reports contained allegations which went to implicate the Postmaster General in the charge adduced of mismanagement, and now that officer wished to make an explanation to the House. If he was correctly informed, the Postmaster General was not allowed to make any explanation before the Committee nor to be present at their deliberations. Mr. M. held that, when an investigation was going on which implicated the official character of an individual, the individual had a right to be present.

[Here Mr. MILLER was requested to give way, in order that the report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Bill, might be made.]

Mr. MILLER said he would yield the floor to that report, if he thought the act which it proposed would be of any use to the country. But he apprehended that it would be useless. As to the communication from the Postmaster General, if the House would not take time to read it, it would be hoped, be printed, and permitted to be sent to the country. He himself had voted for the largest number proposed to be printed of both of the reports from the Post Office Committee, and he insisted on the printing of this explanation, especially as the Postmaster General was not allowed to be present at the investigation.

[It is proper to mention here that the Committee of Conference, on the part of the House, had returned some time before Mr. MILLER made the above remarks, and that the substance of the report was informally known to the House.]

Here a message was received from the Senate, communicating a resolution of that body, respectfully reminding the House that the report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Bill, yet awaited their action.

Mr. CAMBRELING rose and said—[See his remarks as furnished by himself, in his letter published in another column.]

Mr. LEWIS (another member of the Committee of Conference) took the report from Mr. CAMBRELENG, with the apparent intention of offering it to the House. But, he first asked the CHAIR whether there was a quorum present or not.

The CHAIR, to ascertain whether there was a quorum, asked the members to pass through tellers.

The tellers reported 113 members.

The CHAIR, upon the suggestion of a member, counted the members visible in the Hall, and reported that he could count no more than 114.

Mr. FILLMORE moved an adjournment, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr CARMICHAEL renewed the motion to adjourn.

Mr. WILDE asked the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion, and decided in the negative; Yeas 35, Nays 76. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. SMITH moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House, having completed its business, was ready to adjourn.

Mr. WILDE asked the gentleman from Maine to withdraw the motion. He was certain, he said, that there was a quorum present, and he wished once more to give the House an opportunity to pass the resolution for paying Mr. LETCHER. To refuse or neglect this would be the most flagrant injustice to that individual.

[Great impatience was here manifested by the House.]

Mr. *Mercer* remarked that he had been here as a member eighteen years, and he was ready to assure the House that the doctrine reported to night, that the functions of the House ceased at 12 o'clock, had no foundation in usage any more than in the constitution. It was usual for the House to act one, two, and even four hours after twelve o'clock. He adjured the House to preserve the usual forms, from motives of respect to the other branch of the Legislature, to the Executive, and to the Speaker, whose ability and impartiality had this day received the unanimous and well-merited approbation of the House.

Mr. *Hardin* entered into a legal argument, the purport of which was that, according to the meaning of the constitution the existence of Congress terminated at 12 o'clock. He adduced high legal authority to prove that a man born on the 4th of March, (the day when the Government went into operation,) would be one and twenty on the 3d of March. [Much laughter.] The constitutional term of this Congress had, he insisted, actually expired, and all legislation here now would be a nullity.

Mr. *Parker* said, that the first Congress met at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and our time, therefore, said he, don't end till to-morrow at 10 or 11 o'clock. He asked this question: Did the gentlemen who formed the Committee on Conference, on the part of the House, mean to report or not.

Mr *Briggs*, after a few words, which the reporter, in the general tumult, could not catch, remarked that his distinguished colleague (Mr. *Adams*) had said, the other day, that on the 3d of March this House would be numbered with the dead. But here we were on the 4th of March, and, if we were dead, we were the most noisy dead he ever heard of.

The resolution to pay Mr. *Letcher* was here taken up.

Mr. *Mann* called for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr. *Barringer* said, as the gentleman had refused to vote, he had no right to make a motion.

Mr. *Mann* said, he had as much right to make a motion as any gentleman on the floor. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question being taken, there appeared Yeas 72, Nays 3. No quorum.

Mr *Briggs* moved that the House do now adjourn; but gave way to

Mr. *Smith*, who renewed his motion to send to the Senate a message, informing that body that the House having completed its business, was ready to adjourn.

Mr. *Parker*. How can we pretend to say that we have completed the business before us? and how can we adjourn without passing the Fortification Bill? This House had passed the bill. The Senate made a large addition to it. The House had added another appropriation. The Senate disagreed to it: a Committee of Conference was appointed, and that Committee had refused to report to this House. Shall we go away, and leave this bill, at a time when there is an apprehension of war?

Mr *Phillips*. What is the situation of the business of the Committee of Conference?

The *Chair* stated, in reply, that, as he understood, the report had been made.

Mr. *Lyon* moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. *Smith*,] so as to read that the House, having no quorum, was ready to adjourn.

Mr. *Cambreleng*. There has not been a quorum for an hour or two.

Mr. *Reed* said the Committee of Conference had agreed to a report, and, as a quorum was undoubtedly present, it ought to be acted upon. He was opposed to the adjournment, because the House had not yet done its duty. [Order, order.] Mr. *Reed* said: The proposed amendment declares what is not the fact. There is a quorum present.

Mr. *Lewis* moved a call of the House.

Mr. *Cambreleng*. I protest against the right to call the House. What member will answer to his name? ["I will," "I will," exclaimed many members.] I am as much in favor (said Mr. C.) of the Fortification bill as is the gentleman from New Jersey; but I say that the responsibility of its failure rests upon the Senate, and not upon us. The bill was defeated by the Senate. ["No," "no"—"not so," was exclaimed by many voices.]

Mr. *Barringer*. The bill was defeated by an intrigue here (in this House.) If gentlemen desire *names*, Mr. B. said, he would give them. But this was declined, he would say, that there were members, who now sat in their seats, and who would not answer to their names who did so in consummation of the intrigue. Mr. B. called for Tellers on the motion.

The members were requested to pass through the Tellers, and there appeared Yeas 56, Nays 56—no quorum

Mr. *J. Y. Mason* informed the House that the Senate had adjourned.

The fact announced was questioned, but it being confirmed, the House agreed, on motion of Mr. *Barringer*, to adjourn.

The *Speaker* then rose and addressed the House.

The House then adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

New York, March

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the Francis Depau, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 31st January.

The subjoined letters from a good source, present an encouraging, as it will prove, we trust, correct view of our question with France.

The correspondence of the French Government with M. *Serrurier*, had been laid before the Chambers. Annexed will be found copies of the letter of recall to him, and the note he was directed to deliver to this Government. This is the famous "suppressed note" to Mr. Forsyth, and truly, this be all, we see no ground for the sensitiveness evinced by Mr. F.

Extract of a letter from an American, dated

PARIS, 29th Jan.—Nothing has been done yet by the Chamber of Deputies. The opposition all shades is striving might and main to produce rejection of the treaty, but I do not believe it will succeed.

The Government on the other hand is earnest in intent upon doing us justice, and the defence of the treaty will be entrusted to *M. Thiers*, by the ablest man in the house. The subject is uppermost in all minds. The more it is investigated the better it will be for us. Hitherto it was considered one of very little moment.

Extract of another letter, dated

PARIS, Jan. 22.—After I wrote last, I fell in with several persons in whose judgment I place much confidence. From M. Welles, I learnt that a party of about 30 members, who voted six months ago against the bill, have come round, and he thinks it will pass this time. *M Gautier*, the Governor of the Bank and a peer of France, told me, that if nothing new of an irritating nature should be received from Congress, within a month or six weeks, he not only *thought* the Chamber would pass the bill, but felt *sure* of it, and the opinion he formed after conversing with many opposition members.

Letter to the Editor of the N York American, dated

HAVRE, FEBRUARY 1, 183

I shall not have time to write to you after the Estafette arriving from Paris. I have only to tell you, that according to all appearances, the bill for indemnity under Mr. Rives, Treaty, will pass the Chamber. The Lyons people, the Bordeaux people, and the uncertainty generally, as to the result of this affair, (which has had an unfavorable influence on commerce,) will not fail to have weight with the Chambers. The tone of the opposition has lowered, and the Government party seem to have plucked up courage of late. When the Message arrived, the latter seemed to be undecided what to say. But little now is said of *nationality*, and the Cabinet were evidently afraid of the latter parti, among which they still have supporters on many questions, but Dupin had made them lose position on this. So you see the Government has to fear the vote of the Carlists, Republicans, and the party just mentioned. This is what Count Rigney means in his letter to Mr. Livingston which you have seen. But whatever may be the result of the vote, which must now soon take place, rely upon it, the real string to touch is the commerce of the country. And all who so view the subject, cannot but be pleased to see by the last accounts from Washington, that the President no longer thinks war will be *necessary* to obtain justice here.

You see Sir R. Peel thinks, notwithstanding a large majority of reformers against him, he shall be able to carry on the Government.

M. Hyde de Neuville has addressed another letter to the *Echo Francais* on the subject of the American Claims. He states no new fact of importance, but says he is acquainted with a great many which he may reveal hereafter. In the meantime he declares his opinion that the claims made by Gen. Jackson are very exorbitant.—The following is the most positive declaration on this subject contained in his letter, which is of great length:—"I persist in thinking that the Treaty ought to be rejected. A new negotiation may be opened upon different basis, and the United States will have no cause to complain, for their President has no power to engage the Treasury. Every thing will then go in ordor, a great fault may be remedied, and if France is found to be indebted, every man of conscience will declare that she ought to pay her debt."

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Five per Cents 107f. 60; Four per cents 93f. 75.

PARIS, 31st Jan.

The remaining documents relative to the American claims were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. We select the following, which are the most important; they are the letter addressed to M. Serrurier, to announce his recall, and the draft of the note which he was charged to deliver to the Government of the United States.

LETTER TO M. SERRURIER.

"PARIS, 14th Jan., 1835.

"Sir—I have received the dispatches you have done me the honor to address to me up to December 2d inclusive. The Message of President Jackson has produced in France the effect you anticipated. The King's Government cannot, evidently, dispense with repelling by a marked manifestation, a measure so offensive. His Majesty has decided that you should leave the United States after having delivered to Mr. Forsyth the subjoined

...ote, and accredited M. Pageot as Charge d'Affaires. I announced this resolution to Mr. Livingston yesterday evening. Passports will be ready for him in case he should conceive that he ought to take his departure. Such, Sir, are the measures which his Majesty has thought necessary to maintain the dignity of France; but he has not thought that this high interest renders it necessary for us to go back from a determination which is dictated by good faith and justice. The bill relating to the American claim will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies; but will contain an additional clause, authorizing the employment of all or part of the 25 millions for indemnifying the subjects of France for all such losses as they may sustain in consequence of any measures to be adopted by the United States."

DRAFT OF THE NOTE SENT TO M. SERRURIER.

"The undersigned, etc. has received orders to deliver the following note to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States:

"It would be superfluous to say that the Message, addressed on December 1, to the Congress of the United States by General Jackson, has been received at Paris with the most painful surprize. The King's Government is far from supposing that the measures which this Message recommends to the attention of the Congress will be adopted by that assembly. But even considering the document in question as a simple manifestation of the opinion which the President wishes to express as to the march pursued by the French Government in this affair, it is impossible not to consider its publication as an act of the most serious nature.

The complaints made by the President against the pretended nonfulfilment of the engagements entered into by the King's Government, in consequence of the vote of April 1, 1834, are not only strange from the inexactitude upon which they are founded, but also because, from the explanations given to Mr. Livingston at Paris, and those which the undersigned gave direct to the Cabinet at Washington, appeared not to have left any possibility of a misunderstanding upon points so delicate. It resulted in effect, from these explanations, that if the session of the French Chambers, which was opened on July 31 last, in order to comply with an express prescription of the Charter was prorogued at the end of fifteen days, before the bill relative to the American claims, announced in the Speech from the Throne, could be brought into discussion, this prorogation arose only from the absolute impossibility of commencing at a period so premature, the legislative labors belonging to the year 1835.

It equally resulted that the motives which prevented the formal presentation of the bill in question during this first period of fifteen days, had been drawn principally from the desire of better ensuring the success of this important affair, by choosing the most opportune moment for offering it to the consideration of the newly elected Deputies, who possibly might have been prejudiced against it by the unusual eagerness shown in submitting it to them so long before the period when they would have to take it into discussion. The undersigned adds that, moreover, it is difficult to comprehend the advantages which would have arisen from such a measure since it would evident ly not have produced the results which President Jackson declared he had in view; that of announcing to Congress the final conclusion of these long negotiations. The President supposes, it is true that the Chambers might have been re-assembled before the last month of the year 1834, but even had the session been re opened some few weeks earlier, which, from several causes, is impossible, the most simple calculation will prove that under no circumstances could the decision of the Chamber have been obtained, and *a fortiori* known at Washington on Dec. 1.

The King's Government could not but believe that considerations so evident must have brought conviction to the Cabinet of the United States, and the more so as no communication by that Cabinet to the undersigned, or transmitted at Paris through Mr. Livingston, had afforded the least expectation of the irritation and misunderstanding which the Message of December 1st has revealed in a manner so deplorable, and when even Mr. Livingston, coinciding with that judicious spirit, which characterizes him in that system of temporising and prudent forbearance adopted with a view to the common interests by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and required, at the moment of the meeting of the Chambers, that the presentation of the bill should be still deferred, in order that its discussion should not be mixed up with debates of another nature, the coincidence with which might alone compromise the bill. This last obstacle had just been removed, and the bill was on the point of being presented to the Chamber of Deputies, when the arrival of the Message, creating an astonishment at least equal to the just irritation it failed not to excite, forced the Government to deliberate upon the part it ought to act. Strong in its good faith and dignity, it did not think that the inexplicable act of President Jackson ought to make it absolutely renounce a resolution founded upon principle and sentiments of good faith and good will towards a friendly nation. Although it cannot conceal from itself the extent to which the provocation from Washington has increased those difficulties which were already great, it decided to apply to the Chambers to place at its disposal the 25 million stipulated by the Treaty of July 4. In the mean time, his Majesty has resolved not to expose his Minister to hear such language as that which was uttered on Dec. 1. The undersigned has received orders to return to France, and the transmission of these orders has been communicated to Mr Livingston."

From the National Intelligencer, 7th inst.

We hav given due place, in a preceding column to a communication from the Hon. Mr. CAMBRELENG. Upon this Letter we have but few remarks to make, especially as our own Reporter has furnished, for this day's paper, a particular account of the last hours of the departed Congress.

Mr. CAMBRELENG is right in supposing that, in our statement of the hour, &c, we were guided by the Senate clock. Whether it was advanced or retarded, or neither, we have no means of knowing. But, whether it was one or the other, makes no sort of difference. On the House of Representatives must forever rest the responsibility of stopping all the works of fortification, just at this moment, throughout the United States. Whatever may come of it, or whatever may not, on the Administration party in that House must rest the blame or the praise of defeating the bill for carrying on the fortifications, and (per compromise,) for placing at the disposal of the Executive three hundred thousand dollars for arming the fortifications, and five hundred thousand dollars for repairs and equipments of ships of war.

The only defence now set up for this manœure is, that the twenty-third Congress ceased to exist at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of March, and could not, after that hour, legally transact any business. This new argument for defeating and nullifying one-half of the business of the session, has no foundation in the Constitution or the law. The First Congress under the Constitution came into existence at 12 o'clock meridian, on the 4th day of March, 1789. At 12 o'clock M. President WASHINGTON was sworn into office; becoming, by that act, President of the United States. At 12 o'clock (or thereabouts, on the 4th of March, at every succeeding interval of four years, the successive Presidents have been sworn in. At 12 o'clock on the 4th of this month, had the twenty-fourth Congress been convoked to assemble on that day, the members of both Houses would have been called over, *and not before that hour.* The twenty-third Congress was in existence, or might have been, if so minded, if not up to the hour of 12 on the 4th day of March, at least until day-light of that day. Judicial decisions have, we believe, settled the question in that way as to the term of a court, and criminals have been capitally convicted and punished in some of the States, who were found guilty and sentenced between 12 at night, of the last legal day of a term, and the following morning. So much for *the law* on the subject.

The *usage* has not been uniform. In several cases, however, within our recollection, the House has heretofore sat on the last day of the session till one o'clock, and later.—To obviate the *inconvenience* of such late hours and hurried legislation, a rule was adopted, some years ago, forbidding any bill being sent to the President for his signature on the last day of the session; in consequence of which, for several of the last Congresses, the two Houses have merely met, early in the morning of the 2d of March, in the alternate years, to receive back bills from the President, &c. This year that rule was *suspended*, because of the great pressure of business, which suspension again brought back the old question about the legality of sitting after 12 o'clock. On the night of the 3d, some of the most important of all the legislation of the country has been perfected after that hour at the close of the Congresses within our own knowledge; and there was, in our view, no sufficient justification of the extraordinary course of things on Tuesday night.

It is worthy of remark, that one of the most important acts of the last session, (the bill appropriating $646,000 for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road,) passed Congress after 12 o'clock, and long after the House had (according to Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Beardsley) *ceased to exist!* We now put the question, *why* the Fortification Bill had not as good a right to pass as the Cumberland Road Bill, and why the constitutional scruple seized upon gentlemen exactly at the moment when they were to pass upon the compromise of disagreeing votes on that bill, as recommended by the Committee of Conference?

Whilst in the way of putting questions, we will ask one or two more. Why *did not* Mr. Cambreleng make his report, and leave it to the House to decide upon its own competency to act upon it?

Why did he leave the Conference Committee, with the intention to make a report, and yet *not* make it?

We have some other questions, touching this matter, to be asked, perhaps, hereafter.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20th, 1835.

Gentlemen—I see the Enquirer continues to plead, in melting tones of sympathy, to the Democratic party to prevent a division from taking place in their ranks. He seems to think that if the true Jackson party shall place the name of Judge H. L. White before the People, it will be dividing the Jackson party. What does the gentleman mean? Does he mean that the People friendly to the present administration, have not a right to vote for the man they wish to represent them? What does he mean by the Democratic party? Surely not the office holders that are now *quartered* on the Treasury. Is it possible that Virginia can be hood winked into the caucus system of New York, under the flimsy pretence of keeping the party together? I do not believe that with all his editorial skill, he can bring Virginia to work kindly in the New York harness—he need not apply the flattering unction to his soul, that he will be as successful in defence of the office holders, as he was in persuading the People that the true question before them at the spring elections was, not whether the President violated the Constitution and Laws of the country by the removal of the public deposites—but the true question was, Bank or no Bank. The old lady's veil is too thin—the People will look the subject in the face. He cannot pursuade the People that it is Leigh or no Leigh for Senator—they will see the true secret: it is Ritchie or no Ritchie—it is whether Ritchie shall be printer, or some other person. Sirs, as a friend of the Republican party, I call on Mr. Ritchie not to divide our party by attempting to tie his State to the car of the New York Magician, who is of doubtful gender—a political flea, like Mr. Ritchie—put your finger on him and he is not there.

The reason I write you this letter is, I feel a deep, deep interest for the good of my country, and I have known Judge White since my first recollection. I was raised in the county adjoining his, and can say that I have never heard a human being speak evil of the man; and to see him endeavored to be pushed aside to make room for a man without principle is enough to make every lover of his country do his duty.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
DAVID CROCKETT.

Ominous.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper entitled "*the Democratic Herald,*" of Wednesday last:

"*Judge White—The Presidency.*—The present attitude of Judge White, of Tennessee, appears rather calculated to produce an impression of division in the Democratic ranks of a serious character. But this danger will vanish, when we reflect, that if it should appear formidable when the National Convention meet, that body will dissipate it in a few minutes by the NOMINATION OF ANDREW JACKSON FOR A THIRD TERM; a measure every way calculated to avert the defeat of the Democratic party by the whigs;—and more than justifiable by every principle involved in the contest of the party, who are fighting for *popular rights, and Democratic Government.*"

A Full Newspaper.—'I say Mister han't you got no old newspaper to wrap these 'ere boots in?'

'Yes, John; here's the *Journal*—the largest paper I have,'

'Why, 'tis a tarnal big one sure enough; but I'm plaguy feard it won't hold 'em after all.'

'Why so?'

'Because the darn'd thing is cramed so *full of old advertisements.*'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1835.

Our relations with France.—The late intelligence from Europe renders it highly probable that the indemnity will be voted by the Chambers, and the country be thus preserved from a war into which the rash measures of the Executive had nearly precipitated it. The consequences of a war would be ruinous in the extreme to the great planting interest in the South. It would bring ruin to almost every interest and come home to every man. And a war for what? For the payment of the paltry sum of five millions of dollars. Its advocates would create another national debt—expend much blood and treasure, and to defray the burthen of the combat, another Tariff bill would be enacted, and the scenes of dissension through which we have so lately passed, would be revived, and all to force the payment of a sum of money, the final realization of which, to say the least of it, would be rendered doubtful. We are of those who believe that the honour of the country requires no such course, and that it would be hostile to the interest and the feelings of the great mass of the people. Recent accounts inform us that the Belgians have rejected the treaty of January 1834, made with our government. Will the President be for adopting warlike measures against Belgium? We shall see.

The twenty-third Congress has expired after a short and stormy session, during which almost nothing has been done of wholesome legislation. The Fortification Bill has been lost in the House, and that too at a season when the country may be involved in war. The result will be that the important works now progressing, must be delayed in consequence of the non-appropriation of the necessary funds. This Bill was rejected by the Senate in consequence of an amendment introduced into the House, placing 3 millions of dollars at the disposal of the Executive, the expenditure of which was left entirely to his discretion. A more extraordinary movement has never been made in the legislative history of the Republic. For our part, we prefer that the whole of the important measures of defence now going on, should be delayed, rather than furnish our responsibility-taking chief with such a large amount of treasure, to be expended *at his discretion.*

The bills for reforming the Post Office department, regulating the Custom House, and the deposite of the public monies in the Deposite Banks, altering the Judicial Circuits, and respecting the tenure of and removals from office have all shared the same fate, meeting their death in the House, after their passage through the Senate, in almost every instance, by large majorities. It affords us pleasure to state the bill providing for Branches of the Mint, one to be located at Charlotte in our own State, has passed both Houses and become a law.

Convention.—The days appointed by the Legislature for ascertaining the sense of the people in relation to the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, being near at hand, we have concluded to insert the acts on the subject in this and each succeeding paper until the question is decided, (April 1st and 2d.) They will accordingly be found on our first page. We trust that the intelligent portion of the people will use all their influence to induce a full attendance at the polls. In this County, especially, there is some danger, that because the people are unanimously in favor of Convention, it will be deemed useless by some, to go to the polls. An effort must be made to arouse the people.

As by the Act, *printed* Tickets are lawful, we will supply all who may wish them.

Fayetteville Lyceum.—The fourth regular Lecture before this Institution, was delivered on Tuesday evening by the Rev'd Mr. Buxton, in his usual happy, and characteristic manner. The attendance was fuller than upon any preceding occasion, and gives additional evidence of an increasing interest in the objects of the Association. We should be pleased to see the suggestions thrown out by the Reverend Lecturer, seriously entertained by the public.

The next Lecture will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, and will be delivered by Warren Winslow, Esq.

We are requested to mention, that the New Church lately erected by Josiah Evans, Esq., seven miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear river, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Saturday the 28th inst. Services to commence at half past 11 o'clock. Ministers of the Gospel, and others are respectfully invited to attend.

An important bill passed the Senate on the 25th, by a vote of 31 to 5. It provided for a reorganization of some of the Judicial circuits. The States of Maryland and Delaware, which form the 4th circuit, (late Judge Duval's, and for which Mr. Taney has been nominated,) are to be divided, Maryland to be attached to Judge Marshall's circuit, and Delaware to Judge Baldwin's. In other words, Judge Baldwin's circuit, under the new bill, would consist of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and Chief Justice Marshall's circuit would consist of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia would constitute one circuit as heretofore, (to be the fifth.) Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi would constitute the sixth; Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the seventh; and Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the eighth circuit. The bill passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 5 nays. It was not acted on in the House of Representatives.

The Hon. Jesse Speight, again.—We extract from the Star a letter of this gentleman, whose constituents by the bye we do not envy, addressed to the Editors of that paper some time posterior to the date of his celebrated letter to Gov. Branch. This places the General in a still more unenviable point of view, and render nugatory his late defence. Our readers can peruse and judge for themselves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th, 1831.
12 o'clock at night.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay:

GENTLEMEN,—By way of renewing our old acquaintance, allow me at this late hour to drop you a few thoughts on passing events. I see by the papers you have opposition, but have not heard the result of the election. I know full [well] the time has been when you could not be beaten; but how it is under the new order of things I know [not.] Since my day at Raleigh very strange things have come to pass.

But why turn you out of the public printing? "*You have kept the faith.*" I remember the dark days of 1826 and '27, when you were embarked in the cause of the old Chief. Many though then who were *lukewarm* Jackson men, now by far in their *zeal* outstrip you and I.

I once thought I was a Jackson man to the *hub;* but of late I begin to distrust myself. The new converts so far *outstrip* me, that I am almost ashamed to open my mouth.

From what I can understand, you will have a business session. I am not prepared to say what will be the movements of the opposition here.—"*Prince Hal*" is in the field, but has not issued his general orders. I suppose he will wait for the termination of the Baltimore Convention, which meets to-morrow. What this Convention is to do, I am at a loss to divine.—You will see that Gales recommends a postponement of it to a more distant [period,] and assigns as a reason for so doing the bad state of the weather. But I think it requires no witchery to see into this movement. Mr. Clay's prospects are as hopeless as are the cause of the *poor and unfortunate Poles,* and this I presume is a manœuvre of his *waitingman* Jo Gales, to give a pleasant zest to the business. If Mr. Clay had intended to have made a *formal* run for the Presidency, would he have come into the Senate?—I should suppose not. It may be, however, that he has so little political sagacity as not to foresee the events likely to grow out of such a course. Situated as he is, he can't move without suspicion. And who ever before heard of a candidate for the Presidency sitting in judgment on the acts of his predecessor?

It seems to be the general impression here among those who watch passing events, that Mr. Clay would most willingly slide off, to one side, and 4 years hence take a new start. This is the course he should pursue, and if he does, mind me, he will make a dangerous run. Take Andrew Jackson out of the field, and bring in H. Clay, J. C. Calhoun, and Martin Van Buren, and my honest opinion is, he would distance them both. I speak not *ironically,* nor that I wish such a result produced. *No, God forbid!* Of these three men J. C. Calhoun is my choice, call him *nullifier, hellfire,* or what you please. Old Jonny Q. is perched up in the House, and looks much like a fallen angel would in the kingdom of Heaven. I believe he will hold the opposition in *check mate.* They will be afraid to abuse Jackson for fear we shall abuse old Q.

For fear I shall tire you with my *nonsense,* I will close. God bless you.

J. SPEIGHT.

[In the foregoing letter, we have *italicised* according to the marks of the writer.—*Editors.*]

A College for Ladies.—The Legislature of Kentucky has made itself ridiculous by incorporating an Institution under the euphonious title of "Van Doren's College for Young Ladies;" and has granted the Trustees and Faculty the power to confer a Diploma and the honorary degree of M. P. L.! (Mistress of Polite Literature," or as some say, Mistress of Petticoat Law, alias *government*) upon such young ladies as complete the prescribed course of study, and upon other distinguished literary ladies in the country. Also the degrees of M. M. (Mistress of Music) and M. I. (Mistress of Instruction) upon suitable candidates. We would propose an amendment to the charter, viz. that the said Trustees and Faculty have power to confer the degree of M. F. (Master of Folly,) and that the first recipient be Mr. Van Doren himself.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN OF THE CONVENTION.

The project of a Convention now before the people of N. Carolina, is, of all schemes for the amendment of the Constitution, the most objectionable.

The General Assembly has assumed the omnipotence of a British Parliament, and dictated both to the Convention and to the People what must and shall be done. The basis and ratio of representation being fixed by it, the balance, on which the Convention is to act, is mere chaff. Even before the Delegates are elected the Senators are numbered. They shall not exceed fifty. It is clear from this arrangement, that if the work goes on, there will be at least, fifteen Counties unrepresented in the Senatorial branch of the Legislature. This right of representation is as old as the foundations of the government. It is a natural right. It was secured by the sword of revolution, and ought now to be considered unalienable.

It is true, the projectors of this Convention have in the plenitude of their power, given to each County, a member in the House of Commons. But what will this avail if it be denied to the senaterial branch? If the interest of the people of a County, be safe in the Senate without a Representative, why have a Representative in the House of Commons? Why not lop that off also? If the fifteen counties above alluded to, be represented only in one branch of the Legislature, and it be thought that their rights, immunities and privileges, be sufficiently safe therein, why not abolish the Senate entirely, and let the West fix their ratio of reprerentation in the popular branch alone?

Every County is in some degree, a distinct community. There are many circumstances and considerations which make it so: and their views of policy; their feelings and interest cannot well be represented, but by one of their own body. To be repretented in one branch of the Legislature only, is no security for freedom, whilst the other exists: for no bill can pass into a law until it has received three readings in each branch. And a member from a County distant from the one he represents to whose habits, manners and customs, he is a stranger, must be badly qualified to represent its views and policy.

The Senators are to be elected from Districts in proportion to the taxes paid into the public treasury of the State. The average annual taxation is $70,000. This sum divided by 50, the largest number of Senators according to the act, gives a dividend of $14,000, the requisite ratio for a District. Every District must be constituted of a whole county or counties. According to the above ratio, there are 16 Counties which pay, each, into the Public Treasury, a sum over $14,000, viz., Bertie, Craven, Caswell, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Guilford, Halifax, Granville, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Rowan, Wake and Warren, and they will have besides, a fraction to lend to their needy neighbors. Each of all the other Counties, if she cannot succeed in borrowing from her more wealthy neighbor, must be connected with some other County or Counties to form a District. If, for instance, Anson can borrow of Mecklenburg $400, she will then have a Senator to herself, and can look as lofty as any of them in the Senate Chamber on borrowed capital. This sum she can obtain on a promise of becoming her faithful *liege.* If, however, she fails in getting any of the golden fleece, she must be associated with Richmond or Montgomery, and then it is easy to foresee, that Anson being the larger County, will always have the Senator, whilst the smaller will be nothing more than a tin canister to her. Such will be the operation of this senatorial arrangement throughout the State.

But surely, there never was a plan better calculated to rob a people of their birth-right. We have been in the habit of considering a Convention the grand reservoir of the sovereignty of the people—that in such an Assembly, there can be no limitation of powers, but those its members, when organized, may voluntarily impose; but in the case under review, the *edict* is gone forth and the important questions for the deliberation of the Convention are unalterably decided before it convenes.

The complaint with the Western people always was, that they had not their quota of Representatives in the Legislature; and this surely is the real motive for calling a Convention, but how astounded will it be when assembled, to find its members tied down by the solemnity of an oath, not to interfere in this matter. The same act has already determined that the House of Commons *shall* consist of not more than 120 members, nor less than 90; that each County shall send, at least, one member to the House of Commons, and that the rest shall be chosen from the Counties according to their federal numbers, &c.; that the Senate shall consist of not more than 50, nor less than 34, to be chosen by Districts in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State; that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District, &c.; and in effect and in reality, that 15 Counties at least, shall have no voice nor member in the Senatorial branch of the Legislature. If this be freedom, I would be glad to know what is despotism. This adroitness by which the 15 Counties are shuffled out of their unalienable rights, liberties and privileges, is without a parallel in the history of political legerdemain. It is in vain we are told those points are settled by the people in the ratification of the act—away with such delusion. The innovation is made in January, the people are called to vote the 1st and 2d of April. Where is one neighbor to interchange his sentiments with another and to compare their respective arguments and conclusions and these again with others, and so on through the wide wilderness of intellectual research? In this vast assembly scattered over 64 Counties, twelve months would be too short a period for the previous question to close the debate in so important a matter.

It seems moreover that this Act is to be as unalterable as the laws of the Medes, if but three voters go to the polls and two of them vote for a Convention; and these two it would seem, express the *sovereign will!* What an outrage upon constitutional rights! Strange as it may be, this occurrence or something analagous to it, may possibly take place, for "Old Rip" is so fond of napping, that nothing but the Magic Wand of *Little Van* can wake him.

This right of representation has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. "Its circulating power flows through each member of th' embodied State," and scatters "a profusion of bliss" over the land; it cannot be dispensed with.—If the *West* is determined to persist in this downright work of usurpation, we would appeal, in particular, to the descendants of that band of Mecklenburg patriots, who, with such noble daring, threw off the British yoke for the want of this very ingredient in the article of legislation,—we would ask them if they will descend from that proud elevation their ancestors occupy in the history of the State, to manufacture yokes for those 15 Counties. Let them recollect, it was the descendant of that Brutus who expelled the Tarquins that, 500 years afterwards, laid the tyrant Cæsar prostrate in the dust.

If the hideous aspect the constitution will exhibit with this miserable patch-work, is to become the palladium of our liberties, it is but sawing the winds to reap the whirl-wind. It were better a meridian line of separation were drawn between the East and the West, and each say to the other in the language of Abraham to Lot, 'Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me; separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."

The remedy is a very plain and simple one, let the Senate remain as it is, as our ancestors kept it; and let the House of Commons receive its quota of members as contemplated by the act, according to federal numbers. With this arrangement, many of the small counties will loose a member and the large ones will gain, and that execrable policy of disfranchising Counties as old as the government, be abandoned.

Wealth, it would seem, is to be the basis of representation in the Senate. In this particular the West have nothing to ask, for they pay no more into the Treasury than the East.

A CITIZEN OF A SMALL COUNTY.

March 7, 1835.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It has been thought by some, that a time of political commotion, especially when Nations were engaged in war, or in danger of rushing into it, is unfriendly to literary improvement. I am glad to find, however, that *one* at least among us, (I refer to your correspondent "Malcom," in your paper of the 24th Feb.) who sits unmoved by the present aspect of affairs, at home and abroad, and Bank or no Bank, Van Buren or no Van Buren, French War or no French War, is bending the energies of his mighty mind for the "local" improvement of our own community.

Great plans must not be "developed" all at once, and I suppose this is the reason he has not told us more clearly, what he would be at. Be this as it may, now that the "community" must be all agog for his plan, he might indulge us a little by letting us know something more about the different "species" of men, of which our community is composed, and explain more fully who the "Forefathers" of North Carolina were. *Quere.*—Does he mean Greece and Rome? PETER.

Postscript.—If history can give such a "colouring to knowledge" as to "ameliorate the unkind feelings of nations," I propose that we stop the further consideration of the five million claim on France, till the history thereof be well read in both nations. PETER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Having recently imposed on myself the task of perusing in part, the N. C. Journal of the 25th Feb. last, in which are remarks and statements concerning "Democratic Republican Meetings," lately held in certain counties in this State, *all* of which are represented as being "large and respectable." In relation to their being *such* as the worthy Editor represents them, I have as *yet,* no knowledge to the contrary—except that of Clinton, which I assert, on the authority of one of its members, did not consist of more than *twenty* persons, and apparently FIFTEEN are considered nearer the reality. As to the others, the Editor may have misrepresented them ignorantly, unless he attended them, as was the case "forsooth," at Clinton; consequently when he observed that he had 'received,' might also have added *witnessed* the proceedings, &c. Now it is submitted to the judgment of those acquainted with the condition of affairs at Clinton during Court, whether 15 or 20 are a *large* number, compared with that which attends there on such occasions—much less with the citizens of the County at large. But if it is meant that such form a large portion of the (*his Pigship*) Van Buren and (*Chapel Hill*) Benton party in Sampson, I say, agreed. Now, sir, under the circumstances that existed at the meeting in question, what a capital chance for "hungry expectants" to get appointments! About one blank to a prize! Seven Delegates to be appointed! "Forsooth," I cannot but congratulate them, and cheerfully accord to them my best wishes that they may not have to contend with a more fearful odds on any future occasion of the kind. But furthermore—we are reminded, in reference to these meetings, "that the cause or Ball is moving onward:" by which figure it is presumed that "THE GLOBE" is represented, which, by a necessary consequence, keeps all its *satellites* revolving. Be this, however, as it may, not much anxiety is felt concerning it; but would much rather be informed how agreeably to the views of a self-styled modern "Junius." We (of the old States) are to be exempted from taxation by the revenue arising from the sale of the public domain, after the whole of it is ceded to the New States for — — — 0000,00000000.

A WHITE MAN.

Sampson County, March 12th, 1835.

"P. O." is received, and under consideration. Perhaps if the writer would assist us in decyphering his manuscript, we would sooner make up our opinion. We can keep a secret.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, by Dan'l McCormick, Esq., WILLIAM CAMERON, Esq. to Miss MARGARET CAMERON, daughter of John Cameron, Esq.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14 a 15. Corn 70 a 75. Flaxseed, $1 25 a 1 30. Flour, 4 75 a 5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday, March 27.

March 17, 1835. 28-2wt.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, from the Nursery of the Landreth's, will be received by the Subscriber in a few days.

J. J. LING.

March 16, 1835.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

FISH.

50 BBLS. *HERRINGS.*

For sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-4w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

ATTENTION!

TOWN MILITIA.

YOU are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, armed and equipped according to law. A Court Martial will be held immediately after parade.

By order,
LOUIS S. BELDEN, *Commandant.*

March 16, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 6th day of April next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on behalf of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, all their right and title to the

REAL ESTATE

Of the late Mrs. Mary Barge, of Fayetteville.

The property consists of her late

Dwelling House and Lot,

Together with an unimproved Lot in said town, and a small but valuable PLANTATION near Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River.

The title of the Trustees is believed to be unimpeachable, but no other interest will be conveyed.

The terms, which will be very liberal, will be made known at the time and place above mentioned. CHARLES MANLY, *for the Trustees.*

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

March 9, 1835 28ts.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, on this evening at Candle Light, THE FOLLOWING GOODS, FRESH IMPORTED FROM GERMANY, consisting of

***Double Damask Table Cloths,* and satin damask Cloths** of all sizes; Wove from 60 to 115 Treadle, with splendid LANDSCAPES of every description, and warranted all LINEN.—And also some DOUBLE damask NAPKINS, TOWELS, and colored TABLE COVERS, and PIANO COVERS.

The above Goods the owner brought direct with him from *Germany.*

☞ The Citizens of Fayetteville are invited to call and examine the above Goods, at the New Store, next to Mr. J. W. Pearce's on Hay Street.

T. SANDFORD & CO., Auctrs.

March 17, 1835.

N. CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, to be drawn at Newbern, on Friday, the 27th of March.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $7,000.

Tickets only $4, Shares in proportion; for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

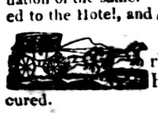
Agents for the Managers.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834. 15-tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chalk Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Herman, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11*tf*

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, Feb 7, 1835. 23-6t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. §3-tf§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834, 7-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece. &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Parriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from I 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications. Apply at this Office.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835, 23-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House is large and in the most elavated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 6tf.

New Goods,

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Cape Fear, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

300 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and suited to general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Engish and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd James B Buxton, President; Charles P Mallett, Lewis D. Henry, John H. Hall, Thomas C Bale, Charles T. Haigh, John W Wright, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, in those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the privileges of Education. The School will be provided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. Thos. C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.